JUNE 29, 1963. VOL. CCLIII. NO. 3291.

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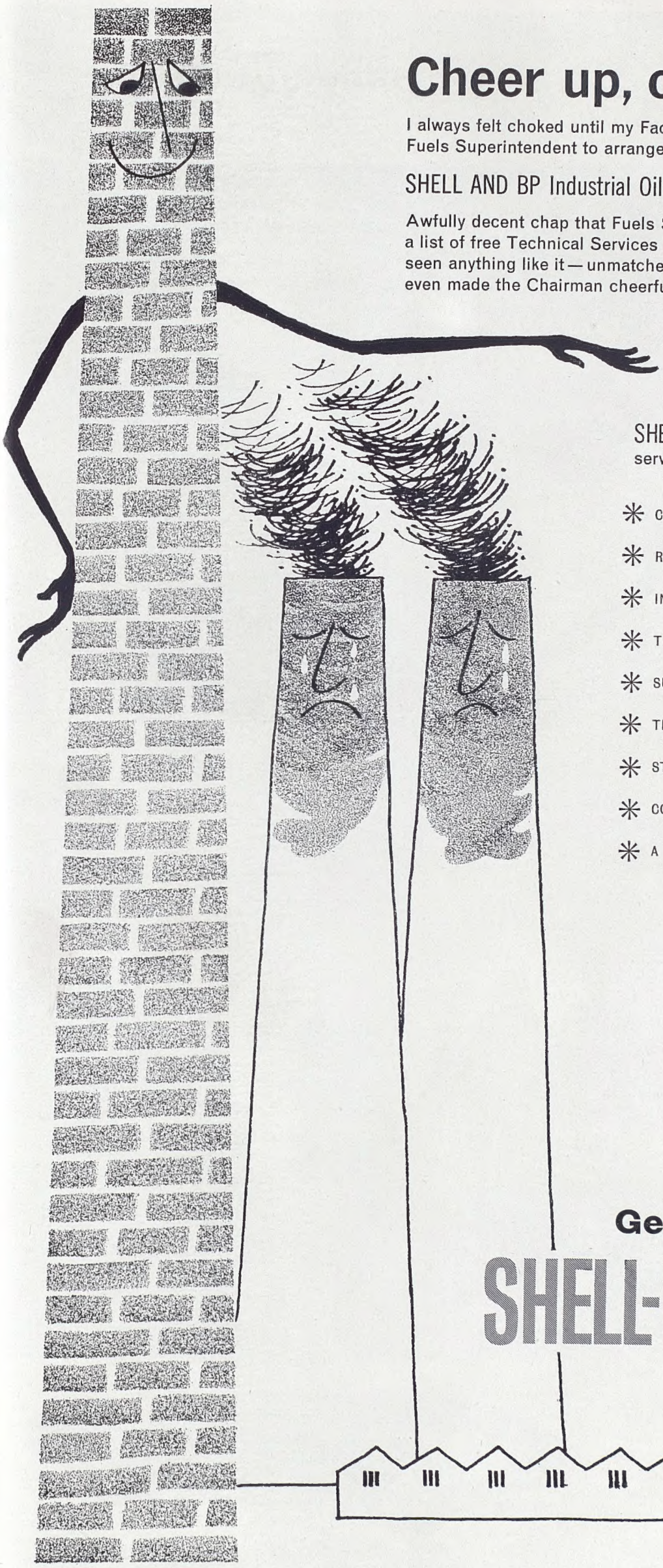

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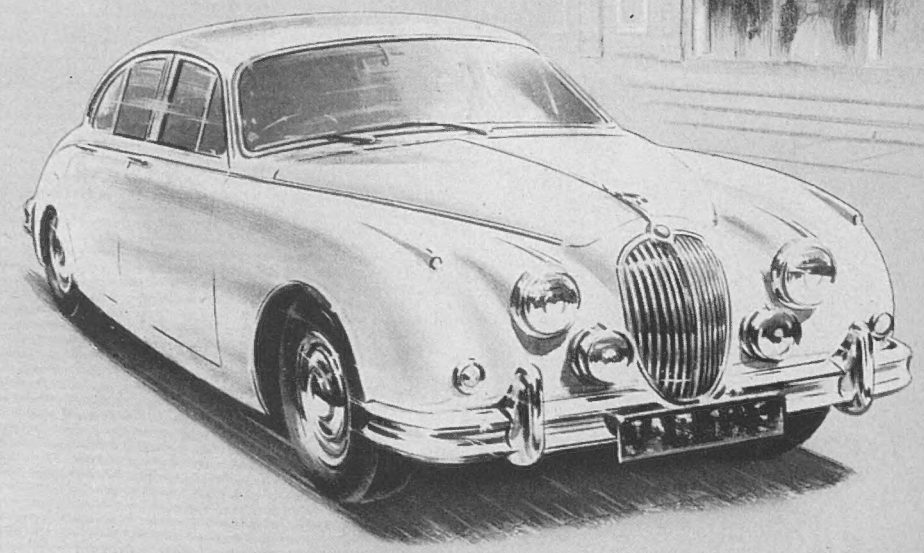

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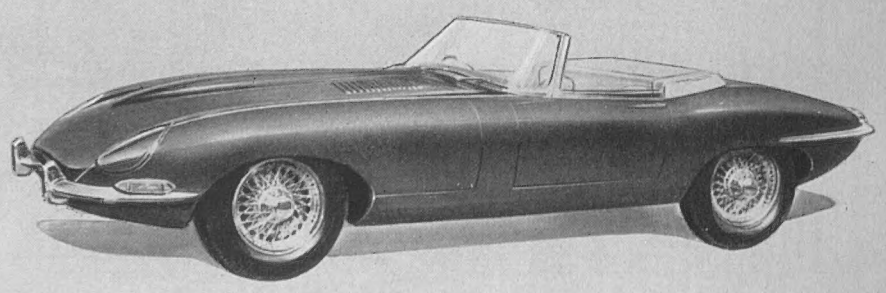

LONDON SHOWROOMS 88 PICCADILLY W.1.

Volume CCLIII No. 3291 LONDON, June 29, 1963

THE SPHERE

With which are incorporated *The Graphic* and *Black & White*

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Dr Radhakrishnan, the President of India, is welcomed to Lancaster House in London by Mr Macmillan to a dinner given by him and Lady Dorothy in the President's honour. This was part of the programme for the final section of his Commonwealth Visit which also included an Address and Luncheon at Guildhall. He was to spend the night of June 22 at Windsor Castle and fly back to India the next day

PRESIDENT AND PREMIER

NEWS SUMMARY

" Hot-line " insurance against war ; domestic upheavals in Britain and the United States

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INTERNATIONAL

The " hot line " agreement between America and Russia was signed in Geneva on June 20. It provides for a direct communication by teleprinter and radio between the White House and the Kremlin. It would be for use in times of great tension to reduce the risks of war by accident, miscalculation or breakdown of normal communications. It is hoped the system may be established 60 days from the date of signature.

A disruption of the West's defence plans was seen in President de Gaulle's decision announced last week to remove French naval units from the Nato Atlantic and Channel fleets. It was believed the decision would be implemented by the end of this year. The removal was regarded as one more sign of the President's disapproval of the present organisation of Nato forces. The French units in the Mediterranean fleet of Nato were withdrawn at the time of the civil war in Algeria.

GREAT BRITAIN

By the beginning of this week most political commentators were of the opinion that Mr Macmillan would not resign immediately over the Profumo affair. This indicated a considerable shift among Conservative back-benchers. In last week's historic debate on the affair the Government majority was down to 69, with 27 deliberate abstentions. Main point of attack on the Prime Minister was his competence as the head of Security Services. Last Friday Mr Macmillan announced that the security aspect of the case was to be investigated by a judicial inquiry conducted by the Master of the Rolls, Lord Denning. His decision was attacked by the Opposition on the grounds that Lord Denning was not given sufficient powers: they wanted a Select Committee.

The Leeds South by-election last week, in Mr Gaitskell's old seat, went as expected, with Labour increasing its majority. There are two more by-elections next week, on Thursday, in seats held by Labour at the General Election—at West Bromwich and Deptford. Both, this time, have interventions by Liberal candidates.

Last week Sir Edward Boyle, the Minister of Education, announced that the Central Advisory Council on Education, following its nearly completed inquiry into secondary education from 13-16, would be reconstituted under the chairmanship of Lady Plowden to carry out a broad inquiry into primary education, including the transition to secondary education. It will be the first such inquiry for over 30 years, since the labours of the Hadow Committee.

UNITED STATES

Before leaving on his European tour, President Kennedy sent to Congress his Civil Rights Bill, aimed at ending segregation and improving the lot of negroes. The Bill will, in all probability, have a stormy passage through Congress—Southern members have threatened a filibuster and negro leaders stated that a massive demonstration would take place in Washington in August to dramatise the negroes' case.

A 42-year-old white man, Byron de la Beckwith, was charged last weekend in Jackson, Mississippi, with the murder of Mr Medgar Evans, the negro leader shot on June 12. Beckwith was arrested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

SOVIET UNION

Moscow last week was not only the scene of the tumultuous welcome to the latest cosmonauts (see opposite page). It was also the venue for the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party. There seemed no doubt Mr Khrushchev's interpretation of Communism, as opposed to that of the Chinese, received full backing. The Soviet delegation to the ideological talks with the Chinese in the Russian capital on July 5 was instructed to follow " unswervingly " the line developed over the last seven years. Chinese attacks on Russian Communism were termed " groundless and scandalous." Among foreign observers it was thought the situation had so deteriorated between the Russians and Chinese that the talks might not take place.

Further evidence of Mr Khrushchev being firmly in domestic control was seen in the election of Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet President, to be Secretary of the Central Committee. He will continue in office as Head of State. Mr Brezhnev, a long-standing supporter of Mr Khrushchev, now becomes his heir-apparent in the place of the reportedly seriously ill Frol Kozlov.

Up to the beginning of this week, the Chinese Party's letter to the Russian Party

Lord Denning, the Master of the Rolls

regarding the ideological talks had not been published in the Soviet Union. The letter laid down 25 points for discussion, declared revolutionary Communism to be the true creed and decried co-existence. There was surprise among informed circles in Moscow when it was learnt a summary of the letter had been printed in the Rumanian Party newspaper. But it was taken as yet another of Rumania's recent efforts at self-assertion against Moscow.

ITALY

Signor Leone, the new Italian Prime Minister, and members of his minority Christian Democrat Government, took the oath of office last weekend. The declared purpose of the Government is to get the various departmental budgets approved and carry out Government business until the Socialist Party Congress in October. Then there will be another attempt to form a Christian Democrat-Socialist coalition, to continue the policy known as the " opening to the left."

MIDDLE EAST

Five British soldiers were killed and others wounded when a party of 45 British service personnel, including four women, crossed accidentally into hostile Yemeni territory last Sunday. They were on an " adventure training weekend " in the state of Lahej, west of Aden. During the night they took the wrong turning and headed north instead of south-west. When they had crossed the frontier they were ambushed by Yemeni tribesmen. Some of the party surrendered to the tribesmen after spending all day in a wadi. An army representative in Aden said that negotiations were under way with the Yemeni Republican Government for their return.

MALAYSIA

Difficulties face the entry of Singapore and Brunei into the Federation of Malaysia due to be formed on August 31. The Prime Minister of Singapore, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, has been unable to agree with the Malayan Government over the proportion of the national income of Singapore to be paid for Malaysian services. The amount of Singapore's contribution to the development of Borneo and the terms of the proposed common market within Malaysia are also not agreed. The same difficulties have arisen with the oil state of Brunei. Brunei wished to retain her oil revenue in perpetuity; the Malayan Government is prepared to allow retention for ten years only. The Sultan of Brunei flew out of Kuala Lumpur saying that he would not return, though he might fly to London this week for talks on the Federation. Tunku Abdul Rahman, the Malayan Prime Minister, has said that the Federation would come into being " with or without Singapore and Brunei." If they came in, it would have to be on a sound basis of shared wealth. It was believed that Tunku might also fly to London this week to initial the agreement on Malaysia with Mr Duncan Sandys.

AFRICA

It was believed early this week that all five governments concerned would be represented at the conference on the break-up of the Central African Federation at Victoria Falls due to start later in the week on June 28. The governments are Great Britain, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the Federal administration. But it was still not clear what attitude would be adopted by Southern Rhodesia. Mr Field, the Premier, has repeatedly declared he will not alter the constitution to allow for wider African representation. The British are believed to be insisting this should be done before Southern Rhodesia is accorded full independence.

A London Newsletter. The Old Stager is on holiday. He will be writing as usual next week.

THE NEWS IN PICTURES

Great welcome for Mr Kennedy

The President stretches out his arm to shake hands with some of the dense crowd in Bonn on the first day of his visit to West Germany. It was estimated that in Bonn and Cologne some 350,000 people enthusiastically cheered him and chanted his name. At Cologne Cathedral where he attended Mass with Dr Adenauer the doors had to be locked to keep out the vast concourse following them. While in West Germany the President was to spend some hours in West Berlin. This weekend he is due in Britain to stay with Mr Macmillan at his Sussex home, Birch Grove. Despite the British Government's current instability, it is reputed Laos is one subject on which definite Anglo-American decisions can be made. The next part of his tour will be the "family week" in Ireland when he will be visiting relatives. Finally, he will go to Italy

The new Space Heroes acclaimed

On Lenin's Tomb in Red Square, Moscow, Mr Khrushchev presents Valentina Tereshkova, the first woman astronaut, and Colonel Valery Bykovsky, who spent longer in space than anyone else, to the huge, jubilant crowd. Valentina Tereshkova completed nearly 49 orbits and Bykovsky 82, about 2 million miles

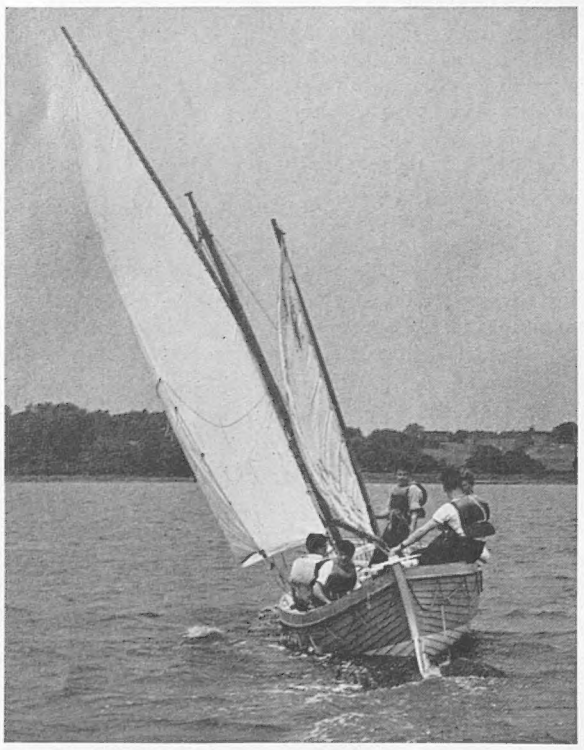
General strike in British Guiana

A tear-gas bomb explodes prematurely among a group of policemen in Georgetown, British Guiana. The general strike there was running into its tenth week. Talks between Dr Jagan's Government and the TUC had broken down. The TUC has been supported with a passive resistance campaign but there have also been serious acts of terrorism as racial bitterness grows. Dr Jagan is governing at present without a Parliament, having prorogued the House of Assembly indefinitely. The Labour Relations Bill that caused the general strike will now have to be reintroduced in the next session

THE NEWS IN PICTURES

470 **Swaziland strike weakening**

British troops flown in from Kenya and Southern Rhodesia show their strength in a Swazi village near Piggs Peak. The troops were called in when riots and demonstrations developed from the general strike that has paralysed the Protectorate for the past month. The strikers have been demanding higher wages and a rejection of the constitution recently announced by the Colonial Office. It was reported from Mbabane at the end of last week that 75 per cent of the 1,400 Africans on strike at the Big Bend sugar plantations had returned to work. Gordon Highlanders cordoned off the area while police rounded up the strikers and made over 150 arrests. At least 12 Africans were being held on charges of leading an illegal strike—illegal because, by law, 21 days must elapse after a a dispute has been referred to the Labour Department before industrial action can be taken



Learning to sail in Norfolk

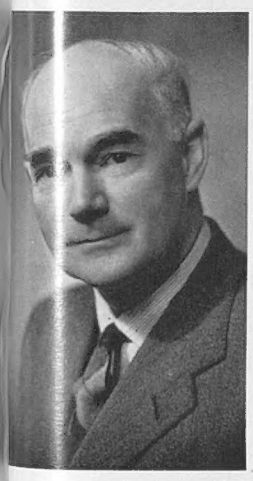
On the River Yare, young students at the Royal Hospital School at Holbrook, near Ipswich in Suffolk, are trained in sailing. The school, founded for the sons of sailors, places sailing high upon its list of outdoor activities. A new boathouse, costing £4,500, was opened recently

The funeral of Admiral Cunningham

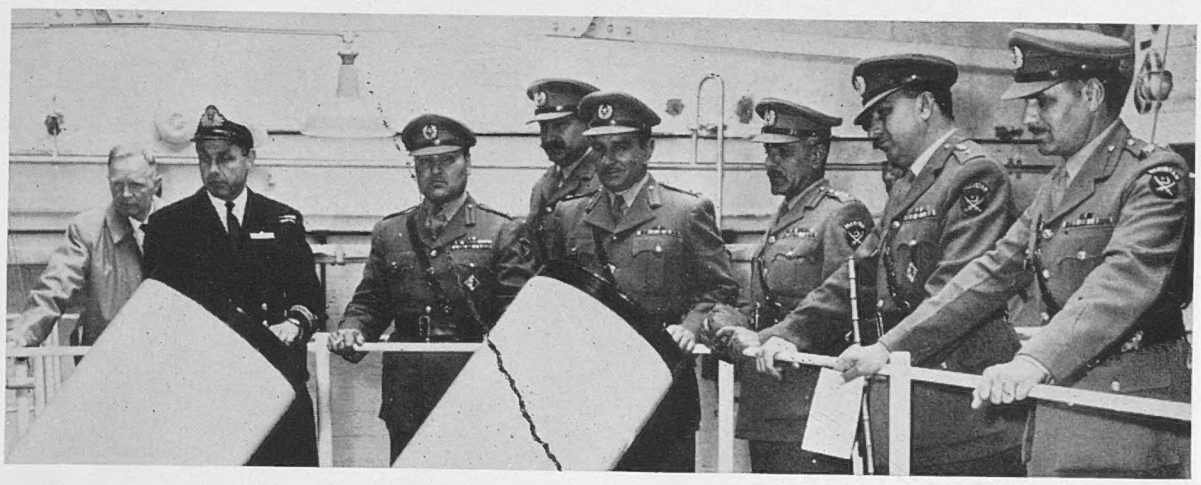
At Portsmouth, the coffin of Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Cunningham of Hyndhope is carried aboard the guided-missile destroyer *Hampshire* for burial at sea. The funeral took place last week. Lord Cunningham died in London aged 80. He was the outstanding naval leader of the last war

THE NEWS IN PICTURES

Recalling ten years ago in Berlin
Professor Ludwig Erhard, West German Vice-Chancellor and heir-presumptive to Dr Adenauer, addresses a monster rally in West Berlin. Beyond him on the platform is Herr Willy Brandt, the Lord Mayor of West Berlin. The occasion was the anniversary of the unsuccessful revolt in East Berlin and East Germany against the Communist regime on June 17, 1953. Professor Erhard said the Soviet Union had the "key" to better conditions and more freedom in West Germany. The Russians, he thought, should follow the example of the former European colonial powers and give the German people the freedom they deserved. The 1953 uprising, which began in East Berlin, was put down by Soviet troops and tanks. The world should be able to trust, added Dr Erhard, that the German people were now freed from the "lunacy of nationalism"



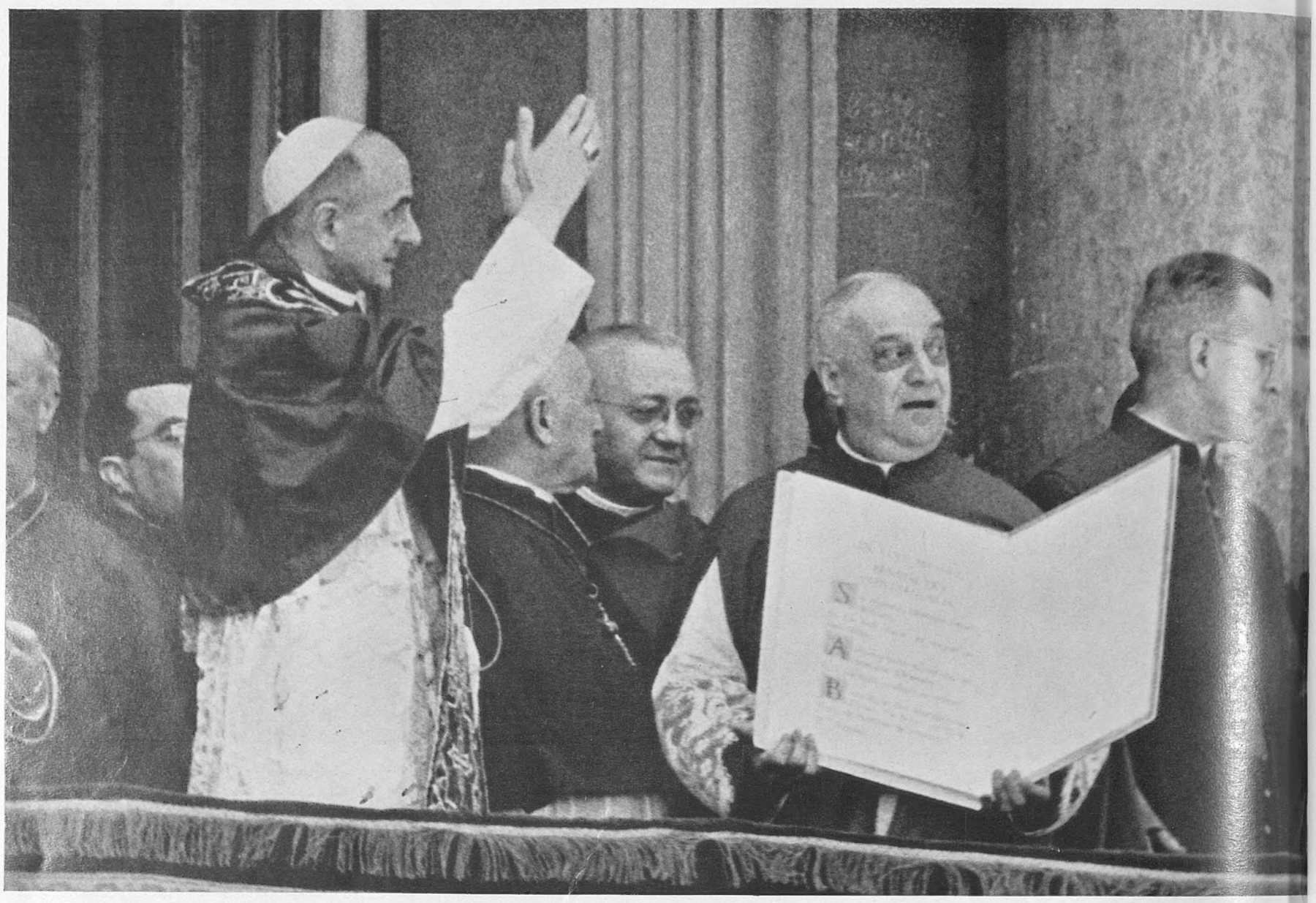
The CEGB's new Chief Scientist
It was announced last week that Dr T. E. Allibone, C.B.E., has been appointed as Chief Scientist to the Central Electricity Generating Board from October 1 of this year. Until recently he was Director of the Research Laboratory of AEI at Aldermaston Court in Berkshire. Dr Allibone was educated at Sheffield University and Gonville and Caius, Cambridge



Welcome to Tanganyika
President Felix Houphouët-Boigny (left), the President of the Republic of the Ivory Coast, is greeted by Mr Nyerere, President of Tanganyika, on his arrival in Dares-Salaam, the Tanganyikan capital, for a visit. President Houphouët-Boigny is also the Minister for Foreign Affairs of his country. It was believed that among subjects discussed was the plan for an East African Federation of Commonwealth countries, in which Tanganyika is actively concerned

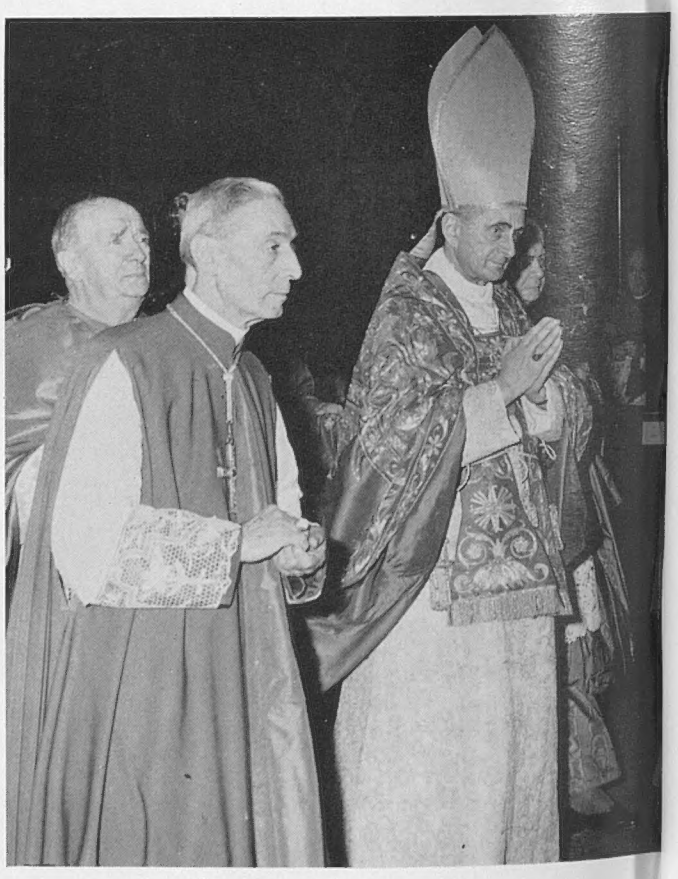
Cento Visitors to Great Britain
Senior Pakistani officers are shown a mortar-gun position on board HMS *Vernon*, the Royal Naval Establishment at Portsmouth. They are among the senior officers from Turkey, Iran and Pakistan and the Cento Military Planning Staff who are in Britain on a three-week-long visit to see service and civilian establishments at the invitation of Lord Mountbatten, Chief of the Defence Staff. Their stay is the British contribution to this year's Cento military training programme

THE NEW POPE



Standing on the central balcony of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome, Pope Paul VI raises his arms in blessing. Holding the Missal is Monsignor Capoferri

Part of the huge crowd, estimated at 70,000, in the square before St. Peter's greet the new Pope



Pope Paul VI leaves the Sistine Chapel

On the day of his election as the successor to John XXIII, Pope Paul VI is in the Sistine Chapel. Left is Cardinal di Jorio, a member of the Curia

Last week the man who had entered the Conclave of Cardinals, in the Sistine Chapel, as Cardinal Montini, Archbishop of Milan, emerged as Pope Paul VI. He was chosen on the first ballot of only the second day in conclave. A vast crowd assembled outside St. Peter's once the white smoke went up from the chimney of the Sistine Chapel. Aged 65, Giovanni Battista Montini was born near Brescia. He was nominated Archbishop of Milan in 1954 and was created Cardinal in the first consistory of Pope John's reign. Known as one of the most progressive-minded of the Cardinals, he pledged, in his first message to the world after his election, to pursue the policies of Pope John.

COMMUNIST SPLIT ON CO-EXISTENCE

474 It had been intended to hold a meeting in Moscow during May of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist party. It was postponed until last week. Then nearly 400 delegates—the carefully chosen elite of the Soviet Union's ruling class, all of whom have impeccable political and social credentials, whose views are treated seriously, but who have no real executive authority—assembled to discuss one or two major domestic issues such as the relation between intellectuals and the party leadership, and to make as final and as full preparations as possible for next month's ideological discussions with the Chinese.

With a neat sense of timing the Chinese Communist leaders, just before this meeting, published the contents of a very long letter which they had addressed to the Russian committee. It set out in great detail the principal points which the Pekin junta consider essential to have on the agenda for the July conversations. They numbered 25 in all, and were rigidly uncompromising in content and in purpose. The *New York Times* correspondent in Hong Kong considered that their publication made the ideological conference in advance quite fruitless.

Mr Khruschev addresses the opening session of the meeting of the Central Committee in Moscow

In a rationally ordered world I think he would be right; but on neither side of the Iron Curtain can any of us, it seems to me, claim a particularly high degree of rationality in our dealings. Both the Chinese and the Russians would lose so much face if the discussions were not held, that in my view their representatives will gather in Moscow next Friday, however brief and formal, chilly or stormy the proceedings may become in which they will engage. The outstandingly contentious issue, of course, is directly concerned with long-term Communist strategy: what kind of relations—if it is necessary to have any short of open war—ought the Communist Powers to have with the Western world? Neither in Moscow nor in Pekin is the ultimate aim of Communism in doubt; it remains, as it has always been, world revolution, the destruction of " capitalism " and " imperialism " and the establishment of Communism throughout the world. It is about the means by which to achieve this end that the Russians and the Chinese differ sharply.

In terms which ought to be comprehensible in this country, and in others such as the United States and the old member-nations of the Commonwealth whose historical roots lie in British experience, the Communists are now passing through a post-Reformation phase, which (as our history shows) can well be protracted and bitter. The Chinese are puritanical and zealous, and are fierce upholders of Marxist doctrine at its most demanding. The Russians, reacting from years of Stalinism more vigorously than the Chinese consider either desirable or ideologically correct, are Laudian and Erastian. They are in the process of fashioning their own Establishment: they assent to Communism's equivalent of the Thirty-Nine Articles sincerely enough, but they have the self-confidence and (they believe) the political—as well as the scientific and technical —expertise to be able to interpret them with a certain measure of realism. Each side shocks the other, seeing in it a distorted mirror-image of itself. The Russians are genuinely bewildered by some aspects of the Chinese character; in so far as they recognise Communist attributes and beliefs in the Chinese leaders—and the field of recognition is admittedly wide—they see them as manifestations which they themselves have passed through and outgrown. The Chinese, who despise and dislike the modern Russians, and whose revolutionary tradition is as homespun as it is vigorous, are alarmed at beholding a cosy, but distasteful prevision of what their successors, if contaminated by Russian Erastianism, may become.

Roads to the Communist millennium

Angry zealotry therefore breathes in every paragraph of the Chinese letter to the Russian central committee. Ours, it proclaims, is the only road to salvation and the Communist millennium; take it, or be cast out and damned; compromise is death. The difference between the Chinese and the Russian viewpoints is immediately comprehensible; and emotionally and intellectually I am (for the purposes of this debate only) pro-Russian.

I distrust the cold and glittering eye, and the narrow, set lips of the dedicated and fanatical revolutionary, as much as my forbears distrusted John Knox and reacted against all that Knox stood for and preached—even to the death, and beyond, on ideological grounds. I am all for constructing, and keeping open at all times, the " hot line " between the Kremlin and the White House; and if there could be an extension to the rebuilt Number Ten, I think that the big boys might not find it a futile extravagance. To the Chinese the Russians' acceptance of the idea of the " hot line " is clear evidence of Russian decadence and lack of moral fibre. " It is absolutely impermissible and impossible ", they declared in their letter of June 14, " for countries practising peaceful co-existence to touch even a hair of each other's social system": and what is the " hot line " but practical expression of co-existence, and of the desire to maintain it peacefully?

As *The Economist* put it, in a notably timely article published two days before the Chinese manifesto, Mr Khrushchev's doctrine of co-existence " can be summed up crudely as an attempt to find a *modus vivendi* with Washington. . . . For Pekin the whole search for a *modus vivendi* is anathema." *The Economist* does not believe that Mr Khrushchev is in the mood to make concessions to the Chinese. I hope sincerely that the sages of Ryder Street are right in their predictions, because if the Chinese view is to prevail, an all-out global war is inevitable within a period of time to be measured, I believe, in years rather than decades. This is a prospect which, I am convinced, the Russian leaders find intensely disagreeable, but which does not dismay the Chinese unduly.

The Times last week, turning in undisguised relief from the anxieties and distresses of the Profumo affair and its very grisly consequences, performed a public service of some importance by setting out, in parallel columns on its leader-page, the documentary evidence about the differences between the Chinese and the Russian beliefs. Two of these quotations on the crucial issue of co-existence cannot be given too wide a distribution.

Mr Khrushchev himself said, in December last year, little more than a month, be it remembered, after the great crisis of Cuba: " We have certainty in the eventual victory of our ideas. We do not search for this triumph along the road of war, but along the paths of peaceful co-existence and competition with capitalism. We reject not only global thermonuclear war but also all wars between states, with the exception of just wars of liberation and the defensive war of a people subjected to aggression."

Admittedly the get-out offered by the two exceptions is far from negligible, yet here surely is the typical Erastian, middle-of-the-road compromise. It is grimly instructive to read, by contrast, this chunk of the June 14 letter, as reproduced in *The People's Daily:* " Peaceful co-existence cannot replace the revolutionary struggles of the people. The transition from capitalism to socialism in any country can be brought about only through the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat in that country . . . can peaceful transition be made into a new world-wide strategic principle of the international communist movement? Absolutely not."

The Chinese dourly and stubbornly believe that the proletariat (i.e. the Communist party) will win their revolutionary struggle only by using all means, " peaceful and armed, open and secret, legal and illegal, parliamentary struggle and mass struggle." This is real, intransigent, root-and-branch thinking: and we discount it at considerable peril.

ROYAL OCCASIONS

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh leave St George's Chapel, Windsor, after the annual service of the Order of the Garter. **Left:** In Inner Temple Gardens, London, the Queen Mother presents the new guidon, on behalf of the Queen, to the Inns of Court and City Yeomanry, T.A. **Below:** Princess Marina and Princess Alexandra wave as they drive in their carriage en route to Ascot on the first day of Royal Ascot week

Michael O'Sullivan as Pirandello's Director tries to deal with the six characters. Right is Sir Ralph Richardson. **Below:** The actual director of the new production of Pirandello's play, William Ball, welcomes the audience to the new May Fair Theatre, built in the heart of the hotel

SIX CHARACTERS IN SEARCH OF AN AUTHOR

For the opening production at the new May Fair Theatre Pirandello's classic argument about illusion and reality has been chosen. A scintillating cast led by Sir Ralph Richardson and a bravura stage production by an American, William Ball, have given the new theatre a flying start. They gain full effect in this small, intimate auditorium which is a splendid addition to the hotel. Built on the site of the old Candlelight Room, the theatre has a stage of generous depth, comfortable seats and a good view for the whole audience. Barbara Jefford as the daughter and Sir Ralph Richardson as the father both give intense virtuoso performances.

Photographs by Anthony Crickmay

Sir Ralph Richardson, Megs Jenkins and Barbara Jefford. **Below:** Mary Yeomans and Eric Dodson

Burgess Meredith as Erie Smith, a teller of tales, in Eugene O'Neill's *Hughie*. **Below:** Nan Martin as the shrewish but put-upon Mrs Rowland in *Before Breakfast*, another part of the O'Neill programme

DAVID SIM

LAST WORDS TO COME FROM O'NEILL

Hughie was the last play which the American dramatist wrote. It is a short one-acter, which is virtually a monologue, delivered with much force by Burgess Meredith, about a broken-down gambler talking to a night clerk. Its theme is one that the dramatist was much concerned with—that for some people pipe-dreams are necessary. The play forms the last part of the evening—and its best part. The rest is made up of two short plays by O'Neill—one set in the sleeping quarters of a munitions ship in the Great War and another called *Before Breakfast*. These are rounded off with brief extracts from other of O'Neill's plays.

The items in "The Voice of the Commonwealth" are contributed and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Editor of "The Sphere"

THE VOICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH

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The conference concludes

Every four years or so all the broadcasting organisations of the Commonwealth gather for a conference. The fifth to have taken place ended recently after three weeks of discussion behind closed doors in Canada: in Montreal, Montebello, Toronto and Alberta. It was a larger conference than those previously held, for members of the newest Commonwealth countries were attending for the first time. All told, 14 publicly-owned broadcasting corporations of the independent Commonwealth countries were taking part. Of these, 50 per cent were African and Asian.

One of the most important decisions taken by the 35 delegates was to establish a Conference Secretariat for an experimental period in London. The British Broadcasting Corporation will provide the necessary accommodation and staff, but the costs of salaries will be shared proportionately among conference members. The establishment of a seeretariat of this kind means that the interchange of information on such matters as programming, administration and engineering can be continuous.

Another decision of the conference was to promote news gathering and reporting from different areas of the Commonwealth. In the past this has been made less easy than it might be by Customs restrictions on the flow of news recordings on tape and items on film. The conference decided to seek the removal of export duties on undeveloped film and tape recordings and the elimination of delays in clearing cameras and other equipment through Customs.

The value of radio and television broadcasting as an educational medium in the developing countries was considered at length by the conference. Special mention was made here of the radioed "Farm forums," such as those broadcast in Canada, Australia and India which have helped so greatly in keeping farming communities abreast of new methods of agricultural production. On the technical side, two committees of experts were set up to study the standardisation of television recording processes and co-ordination in the field of frequency usage.

Until the next conference in about two or three years' time—possibly in Nigeria—the BBC will be continuing to help the general development of Commonwealth broadcasting. As in previous years there will be many members of the BBC's staff on secondment to various Commonwealth broadcasting organisations for periods of duty in senior posts. The BBC Staff and Engineering Training Department in London and Evesham will provide courses for many Commonwealth broadcasting men. And from Bush House the BBC's Overseas Services will continue to broadcast programmes specially directed to different areas of the Commonwealth.

Alva Clarke, the West Indian broadcaster, is covering the West Indian Cricket Tour for the BBC's Overseas Service programme, "Calling the Caribbean." Here he interviews players at Worcester

Sir Eric Harrison, the High Commissioner for Australia, holds an eight-month-old wallaby at Whipsnade Zoo in Bedfordshire. With him is Children's Zoo hostess, Sandra Stirling. The wallaby was one of 171 Australian mammals and birds presented to the zoo by Sir Eric. The collection was a gift to the Queen to commemorate her Australian tour earlier this year. In all, 44 species are represented in it

COMMONWEALTH PRESS UNION
Politicians and the press

Mr Macmillan gave the opening address at the annual conference of the Commonwealth Press Union meeting in the City of London last week at the Stationers' Hall. The Prime Minister was greeted on his arrival by Mr Gavin Astor, Chairman of the CPU Council, and by Sir Harry Brittain, who founded the Union 54 years ago. In his speech, Mr Macmillan referred to the lively debate on the relations between the press and politicians. It would be bad for politicians to be gradually deprived of their positions by rumour, and bad for the press to be restricted in any way . . . They must learn to live and work together, he said. "What should be made clear is that we in this country, and practically all Commonwealth countries, regard a free press as an essential part of democratic society, just as we regard a free Parliament as necessary." The press existed to probe and criticise, and politicians must not be too sensitive about that. Mr Macmillan recalled the Chicago paper that 'Printed the News and raised Hell.' The man who adopted that theme was "before his time," he added.

The delegates attending the conference were from eleven different Commonwealth countries, in addition to the British members.

Mr. Macmillan is greeted by Sir Harry Brittain at the CPU conference. Behind is Mr Gavin Astor